Extension
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Cash Rental Rates in Missouri

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) reports that 9.7 million acres of Missouri agricultural land was rented to farmers in 2022. To help both landowners and farmers make informed decisions about rental arrangements, the University of Missouri Extension periodically surveys landowners and farmers to explore trends in rental rates. The latest *Missouri Cash Rental Rate Survey* was conducted in June and July 2024.

Table 1 presents a summary of cropland and pastureland survey responses across the state by crop comparable to previous studies. There were an insufficient number of responses on organic-certified or transitioning ground to report values.

Just over 600 Missouri landowners and tenants responded to an online and paper survey, with a majority of responses provided online. Just over half of responses (52%) came from landowners. Across rental categories for cropland, pastureland, hunting ground and farm facilities, there were 477 usable responses; Table 1 outlines the number of responses by category. The average consecutive lease tenure was 11 years, and 70% of leases were five years or longer. Nearly one-third of respondents indicated they renegotiate their lease annually.

The number and variability of responses prevents hard conclusions about rental rates in Missouri. Averaging rental rates across the state also discards local factors that

Table 1. Cash rent paid for Missouri crop and pastureland in 2023 and 2024.

	Average rent paid in 2023	Average rent paid in 2024	2024 1st to 3rd quartile	Expected 2024 yield/acre or carrying capacity	Number of responses
Cropland					
Dryland corn and soybean	160	163	125 to 200	178 bushels corn 54 bushels soybean	230
Dryland wheat	103	105	90 to 146	68 bushels	8
Dryland grain sorghum	95	115	75 to 190	106 bushels	3
Mixed hay	50	50	30 to 70	3 tons	7
Irrigated row crops	212	218	201 to 244	222 bushels corn 1,300 pounds cotton	7
Pasture and grazing land					
Intensively managed pasture	40	48	35 to 64	Less than 2.5 acres per cow-calf pair per year	32
Good pasture	36	40	30 to 58	Less than 4 acres per cow-calf pair per year	92
Fair/poor pasture	32	40	30 to 50	4 to 7 acres per cow-calf pair per year	23
Timber pasture	30	30	8 to 45	More than 7 acres per cow-calf pair per year	4

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impact rental rates. For 2024, enough valid responses to cropland markets made it possible to provide regional analysis; it is assumed that higher land productivity (yield or production) correlates with higher rental rates, therefore, a comparison to crop yield is provided. However, other factors outside productivity affect rental rates, making a hard rule regarding fair market value impossible to establish. These factors include the acres available for rent in a location, the number of farmers seeking to rent land for cash, productivity of the land, size of the parcel, production costs and market prices.

This guide should be used as one piece of information and should not be the sole basis for determining rental rates.

Missouri cash rental rates for land

Cash lease agreements are common for Missouri cropland and pastureland. This summary can be used as a reference point for determining appropriate cash rental rates for a particular field. The following may justify higher or lower than average rent in specific cases: small size or unusual shape of fields, terraces or creeks that impact planting, restricted field access, high or low fertility levels, USDA program variables (such as crop base acres and assigned yields) and land certifications.

The 2024 *Missouri Cash Rental Rate Survey* asked respondents to report the cash rent paid or received in 2023 and 2024, along with crops grown and experienced/expected yields for both years. Although Missouri has a diverse mixture of crops, most responses were for a rotation of corn and soybeans. The rental rate for dryland corn and soybeans was $163 per acre in 2024, up nearly 2% from the same fields in 2023 and up 11% since the 2021 *Missouri Cash Rental Rate Survey* was conducted. Respondents reported an average cash rental rate for dryland wheat at $115 per acre, dryland grain sorghum at $115 per acre and mixed hay at $50 per acre; mixed hay might have been adversely impacted by drought conditions experienced across Missouri in 2023. Crops like cotton, rice and peanuts are specific to southeast Missouri due to their unique growing conditions. Responses from this region were for irrigated row crops—the rental rate for these crops was reported at $218 per acre, $55 per acre higher than dryland corn and soybeans.

The 2024 *Missouri Cash Rental Rate Survey* also asked about rental rates for pasture and grazing lands used in livestock production. Respondents answered questions that corresponded to the expected carrying capacity. Intensively managed pasture, which is estimated to support a cow-calf pair on less than 2.5 acres, had a rental rate of $48 per acre. Good pasture, which is estimated to support a cow-calf pair on less than four acres, had a rental rate of $40 per acre. Fair and poor pasture, which uses four to seven acres per cow-calf pair had a rental rate $40 per acre. Timber pasture, which requires more than seven acres per cow-calf pair is estimated at $30 per acre.

Table 2. Multiyear comparison of Missouri cash rental rates.

Type of land	Average rates per acre per year									
	2010	2011	2014	2015	2017	2018	2020	2021	2023	2024
Cropland										
Dryland corn and soybean					141	147	144	147	160	163
Corn	112	122	147	146						
Soybean	106	114	144	149						
Wheat	83	69	95	92	127	123	106	114	103	115
Grain sorghum									95	115
Irrigated row-crops					200	196		196	212	218
Cotton					177	193				
Rice					179	180	204	204		
Hay	31	33	31	32	37	37			50	50
Pastureland and grazing land										
Intensively managed pasture									40	48
Good pasture	30	31	36	38	41	41	40	40	36	40
Fair/poor pasture	24	24	30	31	31	32	35	34	32	40
Timber pasture	16	17	18	18	28	28			30	30

Table 2 reports the results of previous *Missouri Cash Rental Rate Surveys*. Earlier surveys asked questions specifically for corn ground and soybean ground. This year, the two were recognized as growing on the same ground and have been reported together on the last three surveys conducted by MU Extension. Across all field crops, rental rates rose in 2023 and 2024, partially explained by relatively high crop prices and government payments. Conversely, rental rates for pastureland showed very little growth the last five years, possibly due to relatively high feed costs and intense drought throughout Missouri in 2022 and 2023.

Cash rental rates tend to follow land values on a one- or two-year lag. The USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) reported in August 2024 that Missouri agricultural land values had increased 28% since 2021. Rental rates have increased in Missouri, but not at the same pace as land values, which 2024 USDA and MU Extension data indicate based upon recent surveys. Based on trends observed, this may lead to higher land rental rates in 2025. For this reason, historical land rental rates published in this guide might underestimate rental rates likely to prevail in 2024 and beyond. Additionally, declining crop prices and the probability of negative cash flows in 2024 and 2025 offset upward pressure to cash rental rates due to higher land prices.

Generally, higher yield land is expected to demand a higher rental rate than lower yield land. Table 8 summarizes corn and soybean historical crop insurance yield averages reported by the USDA Risk Management Agency (RMA) and 2023 rental rates provided by USDA NASS.

Regional cash rental rates

Missouri topography, mix of crop and livestock enterprises, urban development opportunities and access to either the Missouri or Mississippi Rivers are assumed to affect cash rental rates. There were not enough responses to the 2024 survey to break out an impact factor for each characteristic. However, using economic relationships and topographical maps (dnr.mo.gov/document-search/topographic-relief-map-mo-pub2876/pub2876) from the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, a breakdown of Missouri rental rates is calculated by region. These regions include Northern, River, Urban, Gently Rolling Plains, Isolated Plains and Southeast as illustrated in Figure 1. Irrigated cropland rates are provided for only the Southeast region, although there is known irrigation in other regions

Table 3. The relationship between average crop yield and annual rental rate in 2024.

Missouri rental rate *(dollars per acre)*	**Expected corn yield** *(bushels per acre)*		**Expected soybean yield** *(bushels per acre)*	
	Average	**Range**	**Average**	**Range**
Less than 100	157	125 to 200	48	35 to 60
101 to 125	157	120 to 175	49	40 to 60
126 to 150	172	125 to 225	53	40 to 70
151 to 175	175	150 to 200	57	45 to 60
176 to 200	194	175 to 230	58	45 to 70
Greater than 200	203	165 to 285	58	50 to 75
Dollars per bushel by Missouri region				
Gently Rolling Plains	1.06	0.83 to 1.40	2.40	1.43 to 3.47
Isolated Fields	0.79	0.60 to 1.20	3.24	0.56 to 4.90
Northern	0.96	0.46 to 1.20	2.90	1.43 to 3.75
River	0.98	0.46 to 1.05	3.97	1.00 to 4.40
Southeast *(irrigated crops only)*	1.04	0.97 to 1.13	2.88	2.40 to 3.47
Urban	0.80	0.62 to 0.93	3.35	3.08 to 3.70

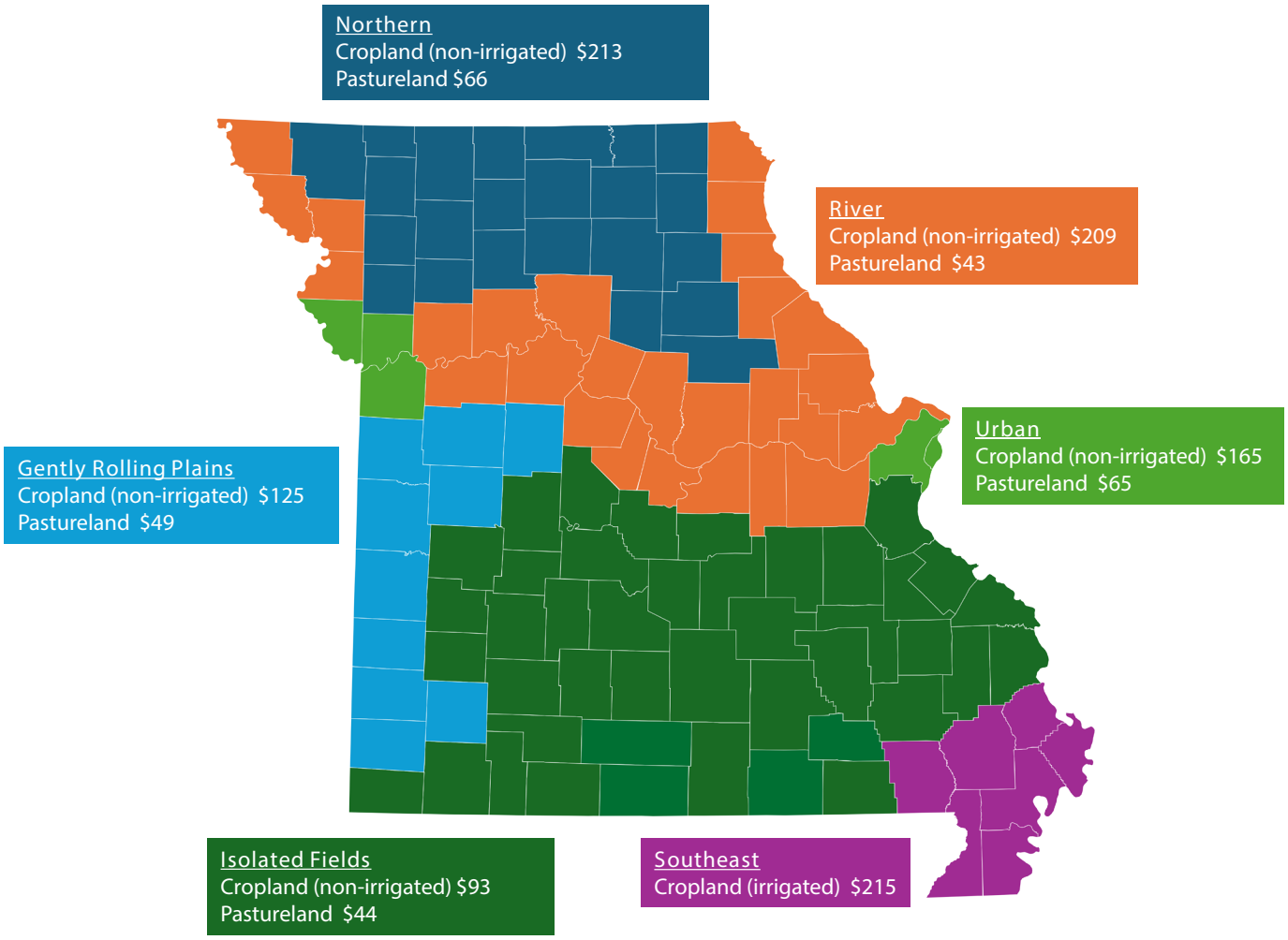

Figure 1. Missouri regional land classifications and rental rates (dollars per acre).

Going versus average rental rates

The rates provided by USDA NASS and MU Extension are considered average rental rates. One limitation of average rental rates is that they include lease agreements of all tenures. Historically, there has been a gradual increase in average rental rates (see Table 2), indicating that leases negotiated more recently have a higher relative value than leases with more longevity. Rental rates negotiated at a particular point in time are considered the "going" rental rate. The 2024 *Missouri Cash Rental Rate Survey* does not differentiate between going and average rates but did ask respondents when the lease was last renegotiated. Determining the current lease tenure can indicate the relationship between average and going rental rates. Unfortunately, there were not enough responses to the negotiation question in the 2024 survey to provide estimates.

Missouri livestock leases

Most Missouri livestock producers rent pastureland under a cash rent agreement by paying a set dollar amount per acre; however, there are leases in Missouri where tenants will pay landowners on a dollar per

Table 4. Missouri cash rental rates per livestock unit.

Enterprise	Unit	Average rent paid in 2023 per month	Average rent paid in 2024 per month	2024 1st to 3rd quartile	Average stocking rate *(acres per unit)*	Number of responses
Replacement heifers	head	28	31	25 to 40	5 acres	8
Yearling	head	35	42	25 to 75	4 acres	12
Cow-calf	pair	29	31	7 to 55	4 acres	17

livestock unit per month arrangement. These leasing arrangements are primarily found in northern Missouri. The 2024 *Missouri Cash Rental Rate Survey* asked questions regarding cash rental rates per livestock unit—see Table 4 for a summary of these values. Livestock units rented on share agreements are summarized in MU Extension publication G424 Crop-Share Leases in Missouri (extension.missouri.edu/publications/g424).

Missouri hunting rental rates

Because of its lakes, streams and woodlands, Missouri is nationally known for hunting. In 2024, there were 38 valid responses regarding hunting leases across 29 Missouri counties, primarily in northern and western counties. Table 5 summarizes hunting lease rates on a per acre and per hunter basis. There are many factors that go into determining a hunting rental rate, including the types of animals approved to hunt, share of woodland to clearing, available food source, migration paths and number of approved hunters. Of the reported leases, more than 90% included provisions for more than one hunter, and four to five hunters were the most common to be in a leasing arrangement. For a more detailed description of hunting leases, see MU Extension publication G9420 Landowners' Guide to Lease Hunting in Missouri (extension.missouri.edu/g9420).

Across all responses, hunting rental rates increased 6% from 2023, corresponding with historical growth rates found in previous surveys. All responses indicated flat or increased rental rates year over year, with a range of 0% to 40%.

Farm building and facility rental rates

Farm buildings and facilities often outlast the builder's needs, but can still provide a usable service; on the other hand, farm operators and livestock producers may have need for facilities but are unable to invest in new infrastructure. In this situation, both parties can benefit from a leasing arrangement for the facilities. Information about rental rates for farm buildings is sparce and often has a range of attributes like age, condition, size, location and material used for the facility. The 2024 *Missouri Cash Rental Rate Survey* asked landowners and tenants information about leases of farm buildings and facilities; results are summarized in Table 6. The survey assumed that building tenants would provide labor and management and cover the cost of utilities, while the owner is assumed to be responsible for upkeep of the facilities, major repairs and insurance coverage.

For more information about determining rental rates and terms for buildings and facilities, see publication NCFMEC-04 *Rental Agreements for Farm Buildings and Livestock Facilities*. A sample lease form is available in publication NCFMEC-04A *Farm Building or Livestock Facility Lease*. Both are available for free at Ag Lease 101 (aglease101.org).

Cash rental agreement considerations

Multiple types of rental agreements exist for tenants and landowners. In a fixed cash rental agreement for crop production, a tenant pays a landowner a fixed amount of money per acre, and no share of production or nonmonetary payment is exchanged; see the sidebar for

Table 5. Missouri rental rates for hunting.

Type of lease	Average rent paid in 2023	Average rent paid in 2024	2024 1st to 3rd quartile	Average acres per lease	Number of responses
Dollars per year per acre					
Any wildlife	19.70	21.45	15 to 30	527	11
Deer and turkey	20.00	23.33	20 to 25	346	3
Deer only	23.33	23.33	15 to 40	589	3
Dollars per year per hunter					
Any wildlife	1,593	1,667	900 to 2,850	400	6
Deer and turkey	1,428	1,480	556 to 1,498	318	10
Deer only	1,163	1,181	431 to 2,187	312	4
Fowl	2,500	2,500	NA	20	1

Table 6. Farm building and facilities rental rates.

Type of facility	Unit on which rent is paid	Average rent paid in 2023	Average rent paid in 2024	2024 1st to 3rd quartile	Average building capacity	Number of responses
Rural housing						
House on farm	Dollars per month	475	483	--------	1,500 square feet	1
Grain storage						
Grain bin, all	Dollars per bushel per month	0.06	0.06	0.02 to 0.10	42,900 bushels	10
Under 10,000 bushels	Dollars per bushel per month	0.02	0.02	0.01 to 0.03	7,500 bushels	4
Over 10,000 bushels	Dollars per bushel per month	0.09	0.09	0.04 to 0.14	66,500 bushels	6
Other facility						
Livestock barn	Dollars per square foot per year	0.38	0.45	0.38 to 0.50	2,675 square feet	4
Machine storage	Dollars per square foot per year	0.57	0.57	0.18 to 0.96	4,400 square feet	8

advantages and disadvantages of cash rental agreements. Conversely, crop-share leases compensate the landowner for the use of their land by sharing the output; more information regarding crop share agreements is reported in MU Extension guide G424 Crop-Share Leases in Missouri (extension.missouri.edu/publications/g424). . Flexible cash lease agreements are another type of rental arrangement, where the tenant typically pays for all costs with raising crops and livestock on leased land, while the landowner pays for improvements expected to endure beyond the period of the lease and all expenses related to property ownership; this rental agreement is unique in that it accounts for changes in prices and yields. More information on flexible cash lease arrangements is available in MU Extension guide G422 Flexible Cash Leases in Missouri (extension.missouri.edu/publications/g422).

Cash rental agreements increase the risk to the tenant. A variable or flexible cash rental agreement based on yield, prices or both can help distribute risk and income between both tenant and landowner. If a variable or flexible cash rental agreement is used, it is suggested that the proposed agreement be reviewed by the USDA Farm Service Agency office for clarification of its impact on program participation and payments.

When asked about rental payments, roughly half of respondents reported they paid the full amount due in a single month; the most frequent single-month payments were in March and December. The remaining respondents indicated they split payment into two or three tranches. March with November, followed by March with October were the two most frequent combinations. Only 5% of producers indicated they make rental payments three or more times per year.

Nearly one-third of respondents indicated that they renegotiate their lease annually, while 12% renegotiate every two years and 38% renegotiate every three to five years. Notably, 18% of respondents reported that their lease has not been renegotiated or is done ad hoc at the request of one party; the breakdown in frequency of leasing negotiations can be found in Figure 2.

Regardless of leasing arrangement and repayment timing, it is recommended that leases be written with clear terms and restrictions (see examples on the Ag Lease 101 [aglease101.org]). All cash leases should specify the amount of rent due, the time and method

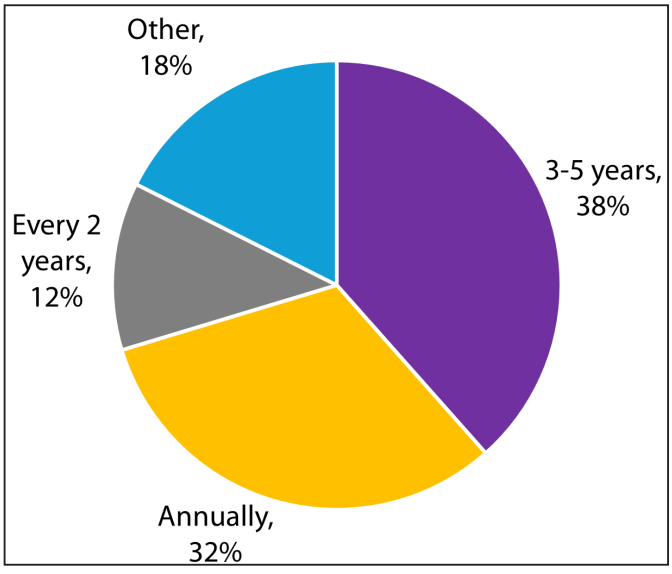

Figure 2. Frequency of lease renegotiation.

Table 7. Missouri cash rental rate survey lease characteristics in 2024.

	Tenant is required to share yield data with the landowner	Tenant is required to maintain minimum fertilizer levels
Yes	22%	30%
No	78%	70%
Total responses	174	174

of payment and the duration of the lease. It is common for cash lease agreements to contain restrictions on use, such as crops grown, required fertility and maintenance of roadways or fence, while pasture or livestock leases may specify a maximum stocking rate. Storage facilities may specify the type of crop to be stored and payment of utilities.

In the 2024 *Missouri Cash Rental Rate Survey*, 174 respondents shared characteristics of their leasing arrangements (see Table 7). Of this group, 78% indicated that they were not required to share yield data with the landowner under a cash rental lease. Of those same respondents, 70% reported they were not required to maintain minimum fertilizer levels. For the 30% of respondents required to maintain minimum levels of fertilizer, it was most common to have minimums set for pH levels, phosphorus and potassium.

Advantages (+) and disadvantages (–) of cash rental agreements

The tenant

+ Is relatively free to make management decisions.
+ Receives all profit resulting from higher yields or higher commodity prices.
+ May enroll in government safety net programs and receive the entire payment.
– Has increased risk, because rent is fixed regardless of production or profit.
– Can have large capital requirements for production expenses.
– Can have rent raised for doing a good job as the landowner sees profit being obtained with his or her property.

The landowner

+ Is assured of a specific level of income.
+ Is not required to commit cash in the production process.
+ Has no worries about storing or marketing crops.
– Does not receive as much money as in a crop share arrangement during good years.
– May worry that the tenant will not maintain the property.
– Has small chance to do income tax management.

Additional resources

For information on other types of rental arrangements and lease forms, contact your regional agricultural business specialist (PDF) (extension.missouri.edu/media/wysiwyg/Extensiondata/Pro/AgBusinessPolicyExtension/Docs/ABP-StaffMap-2024.pdf) find your local specialist here). Additional information and forms are also available at Ag Lease 101 (aglease101.org), a website created by the North Central Farm Management Extension Committee.

Table 8. Missouri county corn and soybean yields (2024) and cropland cash rental rate (2023).

County	Region	Irrigation practice	County corn yield[1] *(bushels per acre)*	County soybean yield[1] *(bushels per acre)*	Cropland rental rate[2] *(dollars per acre)*
Adair	Northern	Non-irrigated	153	45	114
Andrew	River	Non-irrigated	170	53	150
Atchison	River	Non-irrigated	202	59	216
Audrain	Northern	Non-irrigated	155	49	156
Barry	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	113	---	46
Barton	Gently Rolling Plains	Non-irrigated	122	---	75.5
Bates	Gently Rolling Plains	Non-irrigated	146	---	132
Benton	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	154	46	73
Bollinger	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	130	---	70
Boone	River	Non-irrigated	151	45	128
Buchanan	River	Non-irrigated	181	53	152
Butler	Southeast	Irrigated	184	---	222
Caldwell	Northern	Non-irrigated	137	42	173
Callaway	River	Non-irrigated	146	46	134
Camden	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	144	47	32.5
Cape Girardeau	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	152	---	112
Carroll	River	Non-irrigated	159	50	177
Carter	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	---	---	---
Cass	Gently Rolling Plains	Non-irrigated	130	40	101
Cedar	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	115	---	53
Chariton	River	Non-irrigated	164	49	161
Christian	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	101	---	51.5
Clark	River	Non-irrigated	162	48	142
Clay	Urban	Non-irrigated	169	49	160
Clinton	Northern	Non-irrigated	162	53	195
Cole	River	Non-irrigated	144	43	57
Cooper	River	Non-irrigated	156	48	117
Crawford	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	135	41	---
Dade	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	116	---	52
Dallas	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	102	34	33.5
Daviess	Northern	Non-irrigated	138	42	175
DeKalb	Northern	Non-irrigated	143	45	153
Dent	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	134	---	22.5
Douglas	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	99	---	25
Dunklin	Southeast	Irrigated	177	---	176
Franklin	River	Non-irrigated	141	49	82
Gasconade	River	Non-irrigated	135	42	60.5
Gentry	Northern	Non-irrigated	144	41	167
Greene	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	102	---	39.5
Grundy	Northern	Non-irrigated	147	46	159

Table 8. Missouri county corn and soybean yields (2024) and cropland cash rental rate (2023). (continued)

County	Region	Irrigation practice	County corn yield[1] *(bushels per acre)*	County soybean yield[1] *(bushels per acre)*	Cropland rental rate[2] *(dollars per acre)*
Harrison	Northern	Non-irrigated	142	45	135
Henry	Gently Rolling Plains	Non-irrigated	132	---	108
Hickory	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	148	45	61
Holt	River	Non-irrigated	199	58	187
Howard	River	Non-irrigated	159	49	157
Howell	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	104	---	---
Iron	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	---	---	35.5
Jackson	Urban	Non-irrigated	161	45	145
Jasper	Gently Rolling Plains	Non-irrigated	120	---	91.5
Jefferson	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	164	50	65.5
Johnson	Gently Rolling Plains	Non-irrigated	149	45	104
Knox	Northern	Non-irrigated	154	45	160
Laclede	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	103	44	41.5
Lafayette	River	Non-irrigated	194	58	200
Lawrence	Gently Rolling Plains	Non-irrigated	102	---	74.5
Lewis	River	Non-irrigated	146	45	171
Lincoln	River	Non-irrigated	144	46	137
Linn	Northern	Non-irrigated	135	42	141
Livingston	Northern	Non-irrigated	148	45	203
Macon	Northern	Non-irrigated	161	44	142
Madison	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	169	49	43
Maries	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	131	44	26
Marion	River	Non-irrigated	157	50	190
McDonald	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	114	---	36.5
Mercer	Northern	Non-irrigated	138	44	124
Miller	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	139	42	51
Mississippi	Southeast	Irrigated	201	---	190
Moniteau	River	Non-irrigated	142	45	113
Monroe	Northern	Non-irrigated	157	49	163
Montgomery	River	Non-irrigated	146	48	106
Morgan	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	145	47	66
New Madrid	Southeast	Irrigated	197	---	212
Newton	Gently Rolling Plains	Non-irrigated	131	---	52
Nodaway	Northern	Non-irrigated	173	54	172
Oregon	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	---	---	---
Osage	River	Non-irrigated	140	45	88
Ozark	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	---	---	33.5
Pemiscot	Southeast	Irrigated	185	---	197
Perry	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	164	---	125
Pettis	Gently Rolling Plains	Non-irrigated	152	47	113

Table 8. Missouri county corn and soybean yields (2024) and cropland cash rental rate (2023). (continued)

County	Region	Irrigation practice	County corn yield[1] *(bushels per acre)*	County soybean yield[1] *(bushels per acre)*	Cropland rental rate[2] *(dollars per acre)*
Phelps	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	134	42	33.5
Pike	River	Non-irrigated	157	46	145
Platte	Urban	Non-irrigated	182	52	163
Polk	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	114	34	50
Pulaski	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	115	40	22
Putnam	Northern	Non-irrigated	146	43	114
Ralls	River	Non-irrigated	162	49	162
Randolph	Northern	Non-irrigated	153	44	147
Ray	River	Non-irrigated	166	47	147
Reynolds	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	---	---	25.5
Ripley	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	132	---	35.5
Saline	River	Non-irrigated	193	59	186
Schuyler	Northern	Non-irrigated	153	42	129
Scotland	Northern	Non-irrigated	158	46	156
Scott	Southeast	Irrigated	197	---	234
Shannon	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	---	---	18.5
Shelby	Northern	Non-irrigated	155	48	173
St. Charles	River	Non-irrigated	169	52	163
St. Clair	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	130	---	73
St. Francois	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	167	49	97.5
St. Louis	Urban	Non-irrigated	142	47	173
Ste. Genevieve	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	---	---	116
Stoddard	Southeast	Irrigated	202	---	227
Stone	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	---	---	37
Sullivan	Northern	Non-irrigated	129	40	143
Taney	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	---	---	35
Texas	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	135	35	41
Vernon	Gently Rolling Plains	Non-irrigated	119	---	116
Warren	River	Non-irrigated	156	50	126
Washington	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	---	51	22.5
Wayne	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	131	31	49.5
Webster	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	98	33	41
Worth	Northern	Non-irrigated	152	46	168
Wright	Isolated Fields	Non-irrigated	99	35	39.5

[1]County corn and soybean yields are expected 2024 yields used in area crop insurance plans and taken from the USDA Risk Management Agency.

[2] USDA NASS surveys producers for average cropland in June/July and reports average rental rates per county in August or September.

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